

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1838.

NUMBER 2.

VOLUME 6.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
G. W. MILLETT.
TERMS.—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.
Two dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at
the option of the Publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms.
The proprietor not being responsible for any error in
any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.
Correspondents, and Letters on business must be
addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

ADDRESS

TO THE REPUBLICAN PEOPLE OF MAINE:

The undersigned were appointed a Committee to address you in behalf of the State Convention of Republican Delegates, which assembled at Augusta on the 20th day of June last.

It cannot have escaped you that a momentous crisis has arrived in the progress of our Republican system. Antagonist principles, as well as opposing parties, are contending for the supremacy. Two distinct lines of policy for the administration of national affairs are marked out. If the prevalence of the one will prove a public benefit, that of the other will surely prove a public curse. If the one is consistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and adapted to the workings of our Republican system of Government, the other must, of necessity, be subversive of the Constitution and dangerous to Liberty. Upon you, in the exercise of your constitutional rights, it devolves to decide which shall prevail. We only ask that you approach the important duty with that candid and fearless search after truth, that self-reliance, and that confidence in the great principle of self-government, which became a community of American Freedom.

From the earliest days of our Republic, two parties, originating in differing traits of human character, have existed among us. The timid man, every where, is the enemy of Republican Liberty. Without reliance on his own judgment of what is wise and true, conscious of his own want of rectitude of mind and firmness of purpose, he distrusts the intelligence, rectitude and firmness of his fellow-men. Absolute power in the hands of a few, and institutions beyond the reach of the many, are the objects for which he openly clamors or secretly sighs. He is a Republican only by compulsion, uneasy dissatisfied, ever looking back towards the political Sodom of irresponsible power, or advancing with halting and uncertain steps. Such men were the Tories of the Revolution. They cling with death-like tenacity to the footstool of the British throne. They denied the capacity of the people of the United Colonies to achieve their independence and maintain a separate Government. The great majority of the people, however, rallied under the banner of the fearless and free; the war for independence was crowned with that success which just Providence awards to the virtuous; and the Tory or timid party, as opposers of independence, were defeated and covered with disgrace.

They next made their appearance in the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States—still afraid of a Government of the People—their particularities for the British system still unswayed—their hostility to entrusting the rights of the mass to their own keeping, still undiminished. Under Alexander Hamilton, their great leader, they signified themselves by propositions to incorporate into our federated system a President for life, with an absolute veto on Congress; a Senate for life; and a privileged class, still more extensive and equally powerful, by conferring upon Congress the right to establish corporations. In all these things they were triumphantly defeated. A third class, based upon the sovereignty of the people, was established, and the Government confided to officers responsible to the people and removable by them at short intervals.

But this party did not even then relax their opposition to the principle of self-government. No sooner was the Constitution ratified, than they set about engraving upon it, by construction, grants of power which were not only not but absolutely refused in the convention which framed it. They assumed the name of Federalists, i. e. friends of the Federal Union, which they asserted could be preserved only by their interpretation of the Constitution, and the adoption of their principles in the administration of the Government.—Hamilton, who still continued to be their leader, avowed that a Government based upon the patriotism and intelligence of the people could not endure; declared his preference for the British form of Government over that of our own; and, in his capacity of Secretary of the Treasury, brought forward and urged, to enlarge the sphere of measures calculated to enlarge the sphere of action of the General Government, and receive it further from the people, whom he believed to be incapable of determining its policy, and directing its operations. (b)

His favorite measure for giving "stability to the Government," and curbing what one of his associates (Robert Morris) designated as the "anarchy of Democracy," was a National Bank, connected with a National Funding System similar to that of Great Britain. He considered it necessary to incorporate into our system a "permanent body" to act as a check upon the popular voice. Having failed to accomplish that object in the construction of the Executive or Senate, he turned his attention to the moneyed interest of the country, to whom he desired to give a peculiar stake in the Government, and a controlling influence in its administration, over and above that which they would possess and exercise, as electors, in common with their fellow-citizens.

The Anti-Federal or Republican Party, with Thomas Jefferson at their head, took the field in opposition to Hamilton's schemes. They asserted the right and capacity of the people to govern themselves. They resisted the bank project of Hamilton, as one of those violations of the Constitution and enlargements of federal power, which, they feared, would entail upon us an irresponsible Government under the Republican form—beguile us with the shadow of freedom, while slipping away its substance.

Resistance to federal encroachment proved ineffectual for the time. Hamilton's policy received the sanction of Congress. Federalism achieved its first triumph over the Constitution, in the charter of the first National Bank. It continued to advance upon the reserved rights of the States and the liberties of the people, until it tottered and fell under the weight of its last and greatest triumph—the passage of the Alien and Sedition laws. The political revolution which was consummated by the elevation to the Presidency of Thomas Jefferson, the apostle of American Democracy, restored the Government to the republican track. The anti-republican measures of Hamilton and the elder Adams were indignantly repudiated by a majority of the people—the alien and sedition laws rejected from the statute book, and the national bank left unrevived, to undergo the sentence pronounced by the people. From that day to this, Federalism has achieved no open triumph. It owes the little success it has got, to deception and disguise. Professing great attachment to Republicanism when seeking power, it has invariably manifested a deadly hostility to it, when power has been obtained.

We trust that this brief recurrence to the early history of parties will not be deemed inappropriate. In times like the present, we should turn with anxious eyes to the events of the past as the surest guide to a correct judgment for the future. Especially appropriate is this recurrence from the fact, that by a somewhat remarkable train of events, we are brought back to the very issue which was made up forty-seven years ago between Jefferson Democrats on the one hand, and Hamiltonian Federalists on the other. We are now called upon to establish a National Bank, on the ground that the Government provided by the Constitution is insufficient to answer the ends of society, by giving stability and protection to its rights. What is it but urging us to make war on the Constitution? We are called upon to entrust the keeping of the public treasure to a power not selected by the Constitution, or responsible to the people, on the ground that officers selected by the people are not, and can not be, competent or trustworthy in that particular. What is this but a demand upon us to abandon the principle of self-government, which our fathers thought cheaply maintained at the peril to their lives? We are called upon to give to their lives? We are called upon to give to the incorporated wealth a peculiar stake in the Government and a controlling influence in its administration, on the ground that such a course is essential to the efficiency of the Government, and the prosperity of the country. What is this but asking us to acknowledge that the experiment of a Republican Government, based upon an equality of political rights among its citizens, has failed; and an invitation to us to try the federal experiment of substituting for the Government of the people, in one of its departments, at least a Government of the banks?

The purse and the sword are considered the two most important attributes of sovereignty. The Constitution has entrusted the control of both to Congress. For although the President is made the Commander of the Army and, as the Executive Head of the Union, entrusted with the appointment of the officers, whose duty it is to receive and disburse the public treasure, Congress alone can declare war, create, alter, or abolish the Army, and, as the source of immense wealth. If the government is thus to be made the instrument of aggrandizement to a few at the expense of the many, what does it avail that it retains the republican form? What avails that its founders carefully prohibited the granting of titles of nobility, if the

means of wealth, power and distinction are thus lavishly to be conferred upon an Aristocracy of Corporate Successors—a rank in the State not, indeed, to be acquired by the right of birth or as the reward of noble deeds, but to be purchased by dollars and cents!

It is dangerous further, because it proposes, substantially, to endow the aristocracy thus established with the first attribute of sovereignty—the custody and control of the public money. No government can be efficient or permanent which cannot at all times command the means of its support. To establish a government which should be able at all times to do so, was one great object in substituting our present Constitution for the articles of Confederation. The patriots of the Revolution thought they had secured this object by conferring upon Congress the power to lay and collect taxes, and by providing that the taxes, when collected, should be kept in the Treasury until required by Congress for public uses. But this project of a national bank proposes to render this provision a nullity, by handing the public purse over to an incorporated aristocracy, who may or may not agree to the propriety of the expenditures ordered by Congress. It was in this view that Mr. Jefferson said of a national bank: "This institution is one of the most deadly hostility existing, against the principles and form of our constitution. Suppose a series of untoward events should occur, sufficient to bring into doubt the competency of a Republican Government to meet a crisis of great danger, or to unbuckle the confidence of the people in the public functionaries; an institution penetrating by its branches every part of the Union, acting by command and in phalanx, may in a critical moment, upset the government. I deem no government safe which is under the vassalage of any self constituted authorities, or of any other authority than that of the nation or its regular functionaries. What an obstruction could not this bank of the United States, with all its branch banks be in time of war! It might dictate to us the peace we should accept or withdraw its aids. Ought we then to give further growth to an institution so powerful, so hostile?" (d)

The right of using the public money, proposed to be conferred is exceedingly objectionable and dangerous. What an engine of corruption is the right to loan a surplus capital of from four to twenty millions of dollars; and what a mockery of the constitution to ask that the people shall furnish a moneyed aristocracy with this mighty engine, to be used as it always has been, in corrupting the public functionaries! The owners of this national bank could loan to members of Congress, or others whose partisan services they might be desirous to secure every dollar of the public money, without trenching upon the profits of their own capital. Suppose the average deposit to be five millions of dollars. Here is a fund furnished by the people to the bank sufficient to give to every one of the two hundred and ninety odd members of Congress the permanent use of seventeen thousand dollars, or thirty thousand dollars each to a majority of the members, and half a million to the President! Is it reasonable to suppose that this mighty engine of corruption would be unused, or ineffectual? Have the practices of two national banks afforded ground to believe that they differ from other corporations—that they are less desirous of power, or more scrupulous in the use of means to obtain it?

There are in this country eight hundred and twenty-nine banks, with an aggregate capital of upwards of three hundred and seventeen millions of dollars in which at least one million of citizens are interested as officers, stockholders, depositors, and borrowers. These banks are now responsible to the several States which have established them, and acting to a certain extent without a common head. When properly conducted, kept within their legitimate sphere, and steadily subjected to the supervision and control of the public authorities, they are doubtless beneficial, and perhaps essential to the prosperity of the country. One of the great benefits which we are promised by a national bank, is that it will establish a common head at whose direction and under whose control these millions of hands shall be made to move.—This boasted benefit we regard as one of the greatest evils which could possibly befall a free people. The money of the country unaided by special legislation is sure to enjoy its just rights. Incorporated into eight hundred distinct masses, it becomes sufficiently powerful to require the utmost watchfulness on the part of the State Governments to keep it within its just bounds. Are you prepared to marshal these eight hundred masses of incorporated wealth in a single phalanx, and to transfer their allegiance from your own Representatives to a great central bank, whose irresponsibility increases in direct ratio with its power, and which can crush it cannot control, the institutions established by the States?

But it is in its character of a Regulator of the Currency, and thereby of the business and property of the country, that such an institution is most to be feared. As the Fiscal Agent of the Government, it might embarrass the workings of our republican system, and roll in a tide of corruption upon the public functionaries, which would divorce the Representative from the people, and subdue, for the time being, the other departments of the government to its own purposes; as the controlling Herd of the Local Banks, it would multiply tenfold the dangers to be apprehended from the masses of wealth incorporated under State authority; but vaster & more dangerous to public liberty is the power it would exercise over the people themselves in their individual capacity. The price of every commodity from the labor of the poor to the capital of the rich, depends upon the amount of the circulating medium. Whoever regulates, that determines the price of every man's labor and property. Today they may reduce the amount; your property falls, and he buys. Tomorrow he may enlarge amount; the same property rises, and he sells. Suppose Congress should confer upon one man the power of varying at his pleasure the wages of labor and the prices of produce, of manufactures, and of real estate. Would not that man exercise a sovereignty, over the people of this Union, more pervading and resistless, than was ever exercised in any country by any Despot of ancient or modern times? Yet no less than this is the power proposed to be conferred upon the fifty million bank which our opponents ask us to establish for the "regulation of the currency." They promise us that this power shall be wisely exercised, and in this they but repeat the words of the advocates of despotic power every where. A monarch possessing absolute control over the lives, liberty and property of fifteen millions of people might exercise it wisely;—but the experience of the world and the principles of republicanism unite to teach us that he would exercise it rather for the gratification of his own passions and the promotion of his own interests, than for the welfare of the people who should be unwise enough to entrust their destiny to his hands.

The truth is, that a currency composed principally or entirely of paper, which has no intrinsic value, is susceptible of, if not necessarily subject to, fluctuations, destructive to the rights of property, the success of business, and the fruits of labor, and dangerous to civil liberty. The defect is in the currency itself. The only remedy is the reform of the currency. Money cannot too much abound; but its substitute or shadow—the promise to pay it may in the absence of money itself, run riot with the business and property of the country. A currency containing a proper proportion of the precious metals, which possess an intrinsic value independent of all legislative enactments, needs no other regulation than the laws of trade. They can commit no mistake in judgment and have no selfish ends to gratify by intentional wrong.—The restoration of the precious metals for small bank notes, to that state in which it shall need no arbitrary regulating, is the first end and aim of the republican policy. Its success would strip banking corporations of much of their power over the business and property of the country—and hence the violent and desperate war waged by many of them against the national administration—but it would establish the rights of property and the rewards of industry upon a firm basis, and thus add incalculably to the permanence and efficiency of our republican system.

We have had some late experience of the power of a National Bank, aided by the credit of the Government and the use of the public money, not only over the Legislature and the public press, but over the country. The late Bank of the United States, with a view, as it is supposed, to obtain a deep hold upon the public preparatory to its application for a recharter, during the year 1831, increased its loans one half—twenty millions of dollars. The banks who were regulated by it, increased their loans as a matter of course, and with this sudden inflation of the currency commenced the overtrading which characterized the six years preceding 1837, and of which we have been reaping the bitter fruits. Our imports in 1831 rose at a single bound from seventy to one hundred and three millions of dollars. The recharter of the bank was refused, and the public money removed from its control. Its President then declared that a contraction of its loans became necessary preparatory to the winding up of its concerns at the expiration of its charter. The contraction was made, and the regulated banks were obliged to contract in proportion. This produced the distress and embarrassment which characterized the panic year, 1834. But the U. S. Bank had not obtained sufficient hold on the State banks or the people to accomplish its purposes. No sooner did it fall in the fall of 1834, than it commenced another inflation of the currency. From December, 1834, to July 1836, its discounts were enlarged twenty millions of dollars—a rapidity of expansion unprecedented in the history of banking. What was the result? The seven hundred regulated banks from December, 1834, to July, 1836, increased their loans about one hundred and eighty millions of dollars! The consequence was, that from 1834 to 1836 our imports increased from one hundred and twenty six to one hundred and eighty nine millions of dollars! A constantly swelling flood of overbanking, overtrading and wild speculation swept over the land from the marble palace at Philadelphia to the

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(c) Jefferson's Works, vol. 4, p. 210.

(d) Jefferson's Works, vol. 4, p. 13.

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DEMOCRATS! AWAKE!

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THE DEMOCRACY OF MAINE

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TURNER, August, 1833.

Yes, already has one of the leaders of the federal...
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FROM THE PORTLAND STANDARD.

Oxford. We learn, with great satisfaction, that our democratic friends in the County of Oxford are preparing to signalize the 10th of September by another magnificent victory.

LOOK AT HOME!

The "old Portland" Gazette has an article, headed in capitals, thus:—"THE INFLUENCE OF OFFICE CONFLICTING WITH THE FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS."

THE VOICE HAS THE LULLY TO CONTEST

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every able and faithful officer within his reach, and appointed those notoriously incompetent in their stead.

That EDWARD KENT has regarded the settlement of the Boundary Question, and inflicted a severe blow upon the interests of the State, by serving to make it a hobby on which to ride into power again—and that his friends have by their ill considered acts of folly and perfidy, placed the State in a false position on this, to her, all important question.

That EDWARD KENT's administration has created "one currency for the office holders and another currency for the people," by paying the former their salaries in money, and the latter the bounty on wheat in State scrip, IRREDEEMABLE for a year.—Eastern Argus.

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M. Huzza for the Constitution! F. Yes, you huzzas for the Constitution, and violate it with your eyes open. (Exile.) M. Too hard for me in argument; I must read Mr. Webster's speeches.—Globe.

The Sub-Treasury.—Each day brings the cheering intelligence, that not only the democracy remain firm in favor of the divorce of Bank and State, but even the enemy are coming over in goodly numbers and declaring themselves altogether in favor of this bill. Several whig candidates for Congress have fully expressed their sentiments in favor. And many opposition papers are boldly engaged in vindicating the merits of the bill. Congress truly has adjourned without adopting it, but it has only left room for it to be considered coolly. There is no doubt, but that another session will make it one of their noblest deeds, to adopt this in full. The bill is now before the people. We are now friends at liberty to decide for ourselves, whether we will have the government divorced from the banks. Let us, one and all, ask ourselves the question seriously. Shall we maintain this Sub-Treasury Bill, instituted for our safety and welfare, tending in its influence to restore to us our rights, and check our moral foes; or will we submit our necks to the noose of a National Bank? Here the question is, here are the balances, one holding the Sub-Treasury Bill, the other a National Bank. Into which scale will you throw your influence? Every liberal democrat will answer, we go for the Sub-Treasury. Every honest whig will answer, though we oppose it, yet in sentiment we are in favor. Now is the time to exert your influence. In the choice of your representatives, choose those who represent the PEOPLE, not the BANKS.—Barnstable Patriot.

We take the following extract from a Charleston Mercury which has just come to hand:—

"The ground that the most distinguished Southern statesman have always taken, is, that the interest of the democracy of the North are identical with those of the South; that they are our natural allies. When we say that the administration has taken Southern ground on which the true and permanent interests of the whole country can be harmonized; ground which the South has ever occupied in its long and ardent contest for equality; ground clear of all the fortifications and outworks, the mountainous projects and CAVERNOUS PLOTS of the consolidation party; ground on which we can meet the people of the North, as brothers, honorably and equally sharing the rich and glorious legacy of the revolution."

This is stirring language. We echo back the sound. Upon the principles of the Address to the people of the United States we can meet the South as brethren, and yet retain our self-respect and independence, and part not with a single right, which, under the Constitution, we retain. Upon these principles this confederacy of the United States can stand; on other principles than these, in fifty years it lies a heap of ruins. And what are these principles? Are they principles new, strange, and untried? No; they are time-hallowed, and time-honored; rich in the memory of fights well fought and victories won; baptized with the immortal names of patriots and sages, who have passed from this scene of troubled action; men famous in their own day, and dear to an after age. True, they are not the principles of Alexander Hamilton, but unless we very much mistake the consummate genius of that man, if Alexander Hamilton lived now, with the experience which has accumulated since his death, he, even he, would acknowledge, that on the principles with which he started in his career, this government could not be held together in coming time. Now, then, join hands ALL, and let us usher in a new era. Our words are meant for those who are concerned in the preservation of the confederacy under the Constitution. Merchants, real merchants, manufacturers, farmers, workingmen, young men, old men free men, one and all, come and join with us in this grand Olympic race of principle. We will win, we will wear, together. Side by side, North and South, went through our revolution, and now, side by side, they will go through another. Up, then, brethren, and be doing. Here, in the face of all New England, we erect our standard, and "fling our banner to the battle and the breeze!"—Boston Statesman.

The Conservative Papers are fuming and clashing that the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer does not oppose the administration and all its measures because he differs with them on one point; but the Enquirer understands its course and will not budge an inch.—Is says.—Boston Statesman.

It is true, that we are prepared in the coming contest, to stand by Mr. Van Buren and uncompromising hostility to a national bank, against Henry Clay and a national bank. Our party is already sufficiently divided. We have no desire to distract it still farther, by running a third candidate. Why should we? Who stands any chance of being elected, but—Martin Van Buren? Shall we encourage the whigs still more by our diversions? Is it not unwise to change our front in the very face of the enemy? Why should we abandon him, in whose talents patriotism, and principles we repose the highest confidence, because it is our misfortune to differ with him on a single measure? This is no new position for us to assume. It is what we have uniformly declared."

EXTRAORDINARY, &c. Under this caption the Federal papers team with column upon column about the increased expenditures of the

administration of Gen. Jackson and that of Mr. Van Buren over and above the expenditures of the administrations of Messrs Madison, Monroe, and Adams. Such statements are grossly deceptive, and a careful analysis, of the items composing the aggregate of the alleged expenditures will show them to be so. The extraordinary expenditures on account of the Florida War, the removal of the Indians, on account of the Post Office (which by a late law is an object of appropriation,) the increase of the army and navy, payments stipulated in Indian treaties, increase of pensioners, and the protection of the Northern frontier—these are some of the items, which go to swell the expenditures beyond their former amount and for which the administration can in no just sense be held responsible. To show the utter fallacy of these deceptive statements—look at the expenditures of Gen. Jackson's administration on account of the public debt. About \$70,000,000 were paid by that administration towards the public debt, but these are put down by the Federalists as part of the current expenses! Deduct this amount, and the residue will give an annual average of about \$9,000,000—half the yearly expenditures of five years of Mr. Madison's administration, when we were at peace, and \$4,000,000 less than the expenditures of the last year of Mr. Adams administration, which seems to be selected by the Federal party, as the test of governmental economy.

But let us bring the pretensions of our opponents of economy to another test. When a large revenue is raised, large expenditures follow as a natural and necessary consequence. The Government can collect but to expend, and the drain keeps equal pace with the supply. Who, then, have resisted a reduction of duties and the cutting down the prices of the public lands? Who have been for surpluses and distributions? Who for extravagant expenditures for internal improvement? Who always endeavored to sustain a high tariff and to enlarge the field of appropriations? The very party that now claim to be economists, and who, at first, endeavored to surfeit the treasury, and then clamored for larger expenditures!—Portland Standard.

MARRIED.

In Thomaston, Mr. William Butler, to Miss Jane Shiger, in Boston, by the Rev. Mr. Streeter, Wm. M. Phile to Miss Rachel Crooker of Bath.

In this town, by Rev James Hooper, Mr. Luther Stone Jr. to Miss Abigail Mann, of Paris.

Hebron Academy.

THE Fall Term of this institution will commence on Monday the 18th day of September, under the tuition of Mr. OZIAS MILLET, who will receive the aid of well qualified teachers if necessary. Those young persons, wishing for improvement in the sciences, are invited to try the benefits of the institution. Board and tuition will be furnished at moderate prices. Books and Stationery can be purchased, on reasonable terms, at the institution. The institution has recently received a quantity of valuable chemical, electrical and astronomical apparatus. Also, a variety of specimens of minerals. There will be lectures given, during the term, on different branches of study, by the instructor. Occasional lectures may be expected from different distinguished individuals, on education. Particular instruction will be given to qualify teachers for our primary schools.

Aug. 23, 1833. JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.

THE HON. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF OXFORD.

THE undersigned would humbly represent, that the County road leading from Dixfield to Paris through No. 2 and Sumner, was located three years ago last May and the limited time allowed to the Proprietors to make complete said Road through said Township No. 2, is now expired, having expired and the said Proprietors having neglected to make said Road, we therefore pray that you would tax the land in No. 2 sufficient to make and complete said Road through said Township, and take such measures as will best facilitate the opening of said road through No. 2 as soon as possible. As in duty bound will ever pray.

ADAM KNIGHT, and 10 others.

Paris, June 18, 1833.

STATE OF MAINE.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1833.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice of the same by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris and in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, three weeks successively, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said Township No. 2, the first of said publications and each of said Notices to be made thirty days, at least, before the term of said Courts of County Commissioners, to be holden at Paris, in and for said County on the last Tuesday of October next, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk. A true copy of said petition and order of Court thereon, Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

NOTICE.

ABIAL T. NOYES, Tailor & Draper, WOULD inform the inhabitants of Paris and vicinity, that he has removed from Portland and taken Rooms in Paris-Hill, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

N. B. Garments made by him are warranted to fit. He will also pay attention to cutting and making MILLINERY COATS and FAKTS. CUTTING done to order. Paris Hill, Aug. 17, 1833. If I

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand given by me to Robert Hildren dated Aug. 8, 1833, for \$20.00. Also one given to Calvin Crooker, dated Aug. 8, 1833, for \$5.25; as I have received no consideration therefor and shall not pay the same. All persons indebted to me either by note or account are informed that they will find their notes and accounts at S. Emery's office in Paris who is authorized to settle the same. SUMNER HALE, Paris, Aug. 21, 1833. 31

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the subscriber on the second Inst. as Pound keeper at East Livermore, by Almon & Sylvanus Wyman, a black Mare with a small white spot in the forehead. Said mare was taken up in the enclosure of the said Almon and Sylvanus doing damage, for which they demand one dollar and the unpaid charges for impounding the same. I have committed and bent to Pound as an stray, and the owner is hereby required to pay damage and cost and take said horse away. COLUMBUS HAINES, East Livermore, August 18, 1833. SWI

